Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1802. [No. 344.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Hand kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Jan. 16. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.——ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Jan. 16. Auctioneers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTOM & STEWART's

Book-Store, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the subversion of the Republican Government of France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and Emancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night broke open and the following Cash and Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse Hansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimities; camel hair shawls; brown, red and blue bandannoes; yellow flaggs and cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India book muslins; womens' blue and white worsted and cotton stockings, mens' fancy cotton stockings, a few pieces of Marseilles vest pattern and silk nankeen, together with a variety of other articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any person for discovering the Cash and Goods and convicting the thief or thieves; or Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in proportion for any part of the Goods recovered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will interest themselves in discovering and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of this daring attack upon the property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.
January 2. d

☞ Such Printers as are disposed to detect villainy are requested to insert the above.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 casks Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
500 bushels of Salt,
1 bale of Morocco Skins,
A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,
Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,
10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.

They have likewise on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,
German Linens,
Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds. and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30. d

SOAL LEATHER

And Mens' coarse Shoes,
Just received a quantity, for sale by
JOHN G. LADD.
Dec. 19. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

Cottom & Stewart's Book Store,

ST. LEON:

A Tale of the Sixteenth Century.

By William Godwin.

Two vols.——Price Two Dollars.

Also, for Sale,

THE

PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS' *BOOK OF PRICES.*

Price 75 cents, stitched.

Fraternal Discord; the Writing Desk; Abbe de l'Epee, or the Orphan, and False shame, by Kotzebue.

Jan. 9. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

☞ *The HOPE will sail for Norfolk on Thursday next.*

Jan. 11. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Robert Hamilton and Esther, his Wife, to the Subscribers, for securing the payment of a sum of money to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, on the 30th instant will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the premises,

A Lot or Parcel of Ground,

lying upon the East side of St. Asaph-Street, and south side of Wolfe-Street, in the Town of Alexandria; beginning at the intersection of the said Streets, and running eastwardly with Wolfe-Street to Pitt-Street; thence southwardly with Pitt-Street 96 feet 6 inches; thence westwardly parallel with Wolfe-Street 80 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Pitt-Street 80 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Wolfe-Street to St. Asaph-Street; thence northwardly with St. Asaph-Street to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground there is a large commodious frame dwelling-house, well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family, a kitchen, stable and carriage-house, a well of water in the yard, with a pump. The situation is elegant. It was formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Hamilton, lately by Mr. Stier, and at present by Mr. James Hamilton. The lot being large, a sufficient proportion of it will be attached to the improvements, and the residue laid off into convenient building lots; a plan of which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,

lying upon the south side of Prince-Street, and to the eastward of Water-Street, in the said Town, beginning upon Prince-Street 22 feet to the eastward of Water-Street and running thence eastwardly with Prince-Street 23 feet; thence southwardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet 4 inches; thence westwardly parallel to Prince-Street 23 feet; thence northwardly to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground there are a convenient two-story frame dwelling-house, with a kitchen and other conveniencies; now in the the occupation of Mr. Smith.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,

adjoining the last; beginning upon Prince Street 45 feet to the eastward of Water-Street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince-Street 40 feet; thence southwardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet four inches; thence westwardly parallel of Prince-Street 40 feet; thence northwardly to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground is a large frame warehouse, two stories high, now in the occupation of Messrs. Smith and Bartleman. It formerly composed two distinct warehouses, and may easily be put into the same situation again.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN C. HERBERT.
January 1. d23t

STOLEN

From my stable on Saturday night, the 2d instant, a large SORREL HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a flaxen mane, and tail not docked, branded with I. G. Any person securing said horse, or bringing him to me, living about six miles from the town of Dumfries, in Prince William County, shall receive *Ten Dollars.*

JAMES GRINSTEAD.
Jan. 13. eo3t‡

LAW.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,

The Clerical Candidates.

A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price 25 cents.

Dec. 3. d

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6. d

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4. d

Toll Gatherers on the Potomac wanted.

THE President and Directors of the Potomac Company will meet at Mr. Barney's Tavern, in George-Town, on Saturday the 16th day of January, instant, for the purpose of appointing Toll-Gatherers, at the Great Falls, Little Falls, and at Hookes's Falls; to whom liberal salaries will be given.

No person employed will be allowed to have any concern either directly or indirectly in the business of boating, consignment or purchase of articles, brought down the river. None need apply who cannot give security for his compliance with the duties imposed on him, and who does not possess a knowledge of figures, and is not known to be sober and attentive to business. Applications may be directed to the Subscriber.

By order of the President & Directors.
JOS. CARLETON, Treasurer.
Alexandria, January 6, 1802. dgt

FOX HUNT.

A pack of hounds will throw off near Darrell's Hill, on Monday the 18th inst.

Jan. 12. eo3t‡

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his Store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,
First and second quality James River Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.

For Sale,

One Share in the Potomac Company,
A number of valuable Lots in town.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

To Let,

A two story Frame House on Duke street, with a large garden and well of good water at the door.

1st mo. 18. d

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January [illegible]

DEBATE

On the Apportionment Bill, on a motion made by Mr. Bayard to strike out 33, and insert 30,000.

CONTINUED.

Mr. Bayard said that he would furnish the house with some information respecting the proposition alluded to by the gentleman from New-York. The proposition had been made. He would inform the house by whom it been made' and what were the motives of those who made it. It had been made by a set of men once called Jacobins, then democrats, and who now call themselves republicans. It had been opposed by the federalists, who, having most strength, frustrated it. It had been the desire & effort of the former description of men to get all the offices of the state into their hands, in which having failed, they wished to be annexed to Pennsylvania, where democratic principles held sway.

Mr. Van Ness. After the great display of talents and abilities which we have had upon this subject, it is not to be expected that I shall rise to detain you more than a moment or two. I have attended, Sir, with great deference and respect to all the gentlemen who have been up before me. I have heard an eloquent discussion, extremely entertaining and improving, but which being rather too much confined to abstract principles, I think has not been in all its parts immediately applicable to the question before us.

Gentlemen, Sir, surely deserve credit for their candor at least, who avow their motives to be local prepossessions or partialities. Considerations of this kind, particular attachments appear indeed too operative in the present case; but, Sir, I think, and I believe, the sentiment is common to a majority of my colleagues, that we ought not to be wholly actuated by such motives. We have heard much upon the question, whether we are the representatives of the states (or of the people of the different states) or whether we are the representatives of the *whole people* of the United States? I must confess, Sir, that the moment I enter this house I consider myself as bound by general obligations towards the whole nation. My obligations and duties extend to all the United States, and in an act of national legislation, I do not feel myself justified in consulting the particular and more immediate interest of any individual state as contradistinguished from those of the others. No arrangement, tending in its result to general benefit or advantage, ought to be varied or rejected merely upon the ground of partial inconvenience to any particular state. This doctrine favors too much of that narrowness, of that contracted illiberality which ought never to govern the mind of the legislature. He should take extensive views of his subject, and be influenced only by a liberal policy.

Our government is, after all, but a government of experiment. We have opened a new road to ourselves, and are travelling on in it without knowing to a certainty what dangers may await us by the way. We should therefore, Sir, proceed,

"*With cautious steps and slow.*"

We have been in number as low as 65. We have encreased to 106. We now propose to rise to 141 (at 33,000) that is to considerably more than a duplication in about 13 or 14 years. Is not this, Sir, advancing with pretty rapid strides? We all acknowledge we must stop somewhere.

There is a certain point, Sir, that point where security and convenience for the transaction of public business meet, which we must not pass; if we do we may find it difficult and embarrassing to recede.—The constitution of human nature is such that we are all gratified with the enjoyment and exercise of power.—Tell the people you shall chuse a certain number of representatives; and if, upon experiment, it is found too large, you will find it difficult to diminish—We may hesitate ourselves; we may not be disposed to lessen our chances of re-election. The people will hesitate to relinquish or abridge their right—And, Sir, if once we have plunged ourselves into the dilemma of too numerous a representation, all the dreadful evils incident to such a state, and which in a particular instance, excites the sensibility of some gen[illegible] men, may be produced before a prev[illegible]tative can be adopted.

I confess, Sir, I am one of those [illegible] though differing in this particular fr[illegible] some gentlemen on this side of the hou[illegible] whose opinions I [illegible]ect, belie[illegible] that an encrease of [illegible] in a publ[illegible] body to a certain ex[illegible]ll increa[illegible] the confidence of the c[illegible]munity in tha[illegible] body.—I do not mean, Sir, such an encrease as would exceed the line that I have before marked out, and which would expose the body alternately to ridicule and contempt, and to the dangerous operation of those licentious and ungovernable passions which frequently rage in society; but a moderate, reasonable augmentation, such an one as is calculated and adapted to secure the advantages incident to a wholesome deliberative assembly.—I say, Sir, in this case an encrease of members will generally encrease confidence; and that confidence will be attended with a correspondent augmentation of powers, since the representative body will have a greater influence over the physical force of the community.—It certainly, sir, appears to me that we ought to be extremely careful how we encrease this power in the general government. I believe, sir, with many others, that the influence of that government has been bearing very hard upon the state governments. I believe, sir, whatever was the theory, that the practice for sometime has tended to the [illegible]-ed reduction of the state governments. I believe this, sir, has been the policy (and perhaps consistently with their principles) of some who have borne a conspicuous part in the administration of our government; but, sir, I flatter myself the doctrine is exploded. In this view, sir, that is with respect to the state governments, I do not wish to see our own powers too much encreased in the augmented numbers of this house.

I do not wish to see the state governments, which I regard indeed as the pillars on which the fabric of our liberty rests, drawn within and swallowed up by the vortex of federal power and influence. In another view, Sir, I do not wish to see the powers of this house imprudently enlarged by too rapid an encrease of members. The established theory of our constitution I admire—I adore it—I believe the arrangement and distribution of power among the several branches of the government is in the main salutary and correct. The equilibrium is well established, and may continue whilst we are careful not to add too great a weight to either branch.—But, Sir, give this house too decided a preponderance, by means of its numbers, encreased public confidence, and its consequent encreased strength—and you hazard all. We have seen melancholy instances, Sir, of public evils resulting from struggles for power between different branches of the same political establishment. When by accident, intrigue, or other circumstances, the physical power of a people has been more peculiarly and completely attached or devoted to one of those branches, we have frequently beheld it, conscious of this advantage, and under the influence of the most dangerous passions, sweep every thing before it that opposed the gratification of those passions. I need not particularise—The history of every country that has ever enjoyed even a semblance of liberty; where there has been even a pretended division or distribution of power, will furnish us with cases.—I do therefore, sir, feel a strong regard, a strong solicitude for the preservation and permanent firmness of the other branches of the present government, whilst I am augmenting the numbers, confidence and power of this house.—We are at present, and by a moderate progression will continue, a sufficient counterbalance to the other branches.—If we practice upon the pure principles of the constitution, I am persuaded it is so.

But, sir, it is said by some gentlemen that the difference for which we contend is trifling; neither on the score of economy or any other, can it be material, &c. I confess, sir, the number of fifteen abstractly, is not very large——but is not the addition of thirty-five members (which will be the encrease according to the ratio of 33,000) a considerable one. It is not large when compared to the whole number of members. Will not this satisfy the country? When our population was three millions our representation on this floor consisted of 65 members. When our population was near four millions, our number of representatives here was 106, and so continued until the present day. When our population, sir, appears to be five millions, shall we call for 156, in direct violation of the principles heretofore established, instead of 141, which will be the number afforded by the divisor of 33,000, and which is the number we ask for.

I repeat it, sir, we must rest somewhere We cannot long proceed at this rapid rate of increase in direct proportion to our population. And it appears more reasonable, more politic, gradually to lessen our proportional increase, until we arrive by a moderate progression, at an ultimatum, than to proceed in full career, and with an intemperate zeal for increase; and thus presently do violence to the habits and expectations of the country, by a sudden, and abrupt discontinuance.

I would therefore, sir, prefer even a larger ratio than 33,000, to 30,000, but this not appearing desirable to any part of the house, I shall adhere to *that* number, which appears to me most proper and consistent, of any that has been under consideration. As I have before said, sir, I respect the feelings and sentiments of the public upon every occasion, particularly upon the present, when we are upon a subject more interesting to them than any other object of legislation. They are generally right, sir, taking necessarily a strong interest in public affairs, after having bestowed due deliberation and reflection upon a subject, they arrive at the truth. This remark applies, Sir, to an enlightened country, a country like our own. I consider their opinions as unequivocally expressed in the first instance by our Constitution, which directs that the number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, even at the period of its formation, when our population was so much inferior to the present, clearly implying that even in *that* state of our population this ratio was full low enough, and of course that as the population advanced the ratio or divisor ought to be increased: By the law of Congress passed very soon afterwards, and after the taking of the first census, which pursuing this principle raised the ratio to 33,000, by the recommendation of Congress (two thirds of both houses concurring) of an article, by way of amendment to the constitution, regulating, in effect, the ratio by the population. Here, indeed, some gentlemen triumphantly exclaim, "but that recommended article was rejected. It was not adopted by three fourths of the states." Those gentlemen, however, sir, should recollect that it was not rejected on account of its principle. It contained, probably through the inadvertance of its framers, a proposition which was inconsistent and contradictory in itself. By the terms of it, after the number of representatives should have amounted to two hundred the proportion was to have been so regulated that there were not to be less than two hundred members, nor more than 1 for every 30,000; whereas it might have happened from the state of population, that taking the ratio (the least possible according to the proposed article) the number of members would have fallen short of 200.—Here, then, sir, in the same breath it was proposed that the number of members should *not* be less, and that it *might* be less than 200. To this intrinsic defect in the form, and not to the radical principle out of which it had grown, the proposed amendment owed its rejection.—Notwithstanding all this imperfection of form, and perhaps substance, in which it was submitted, a number of states, though not indeed three-fourths assented to it; and the concurrent evidence of the public sentiment in favour of the principle which I contend for, is the satisfaction of the country with the practice under that principle. I would indeed prefer a moderate encrease of the ratio, as the most reasonable arrangement; but since that seems not to be desirable by any part of this house. I shall adhere to 33,000; for to descend from that, appeared upon the ground of general principle, to be reversing the order of things, and to be in direct hostility to every idea of propriety.

The examples of particular states, sir, have been cited in favor of the more numerous representation; but, I presume it will be recollected that from the difference between the objects of state and those of federal legislation, a correspondent difference may be proper in the relative proportion of representation. The one embraces the minute and particular interests of the different districts and parts of the individual states; the other objects of a more general nature. In the one case, therefore, a more, intimate local knowledge is requisite than in the other; and this is to be obtained only by a more numerous representation. In the state, however, sir, which I have the honor to represent, after an experience of 24 years, and upon the most mature deliberation they have lately reduced their limitation to 150 members, in the popular branch, their present number consisting of a few more than 100.—In the most important eastern state, Indeed one of the most important in the union, although they have a right to elect a number considerably larger than here contended for, still I believe that right from political inconveniencies, has frequently remained unexercised. And here, sir, permit me to add, if I am mistaken the gentleman from that state will correct me, that the internal arrangement or apportionment of the representatives from the different towns in that state, is observed by the very principle for which we now contend, that is an encrease of ratio in some proportion to to the encrease of population or electors; and, sir, I think 60 members, whatever may be the whole eligible number which particular emergencies may draw forth, is a quorum to proceed to business. The same principle, that is, a proportionate encrease of ratio is adopted, I think, in New-Hampshire.—All the other states sir, perhaps one or two excepted, are below even our present number, in this popular branch; many of them very inferior indeed.

It has been strenuously urged and insisted upon, Sir, that every precaution ought to be taken to prevent a combination of the larger states against the smaller. That the former would always feel a strong disposition to oppress, and finally to crush the other. But, Sir, are not those fears chimerical? How are they warranted by experience in similar cases? Why most of the small states or nations in the world, are brought into existence, and afterwards supported and reared by the jealousies and enmities of the large ones, towards each other. They are not jealous of the weak, but of the strong; and neither of them will voluntarily suffer a powerful rival, to accumulate a degree of strength dangerous to herself. Hence Sir, has for a long time proceeded the safety of most of the small states in the world—I might instance among others Holland and Switzerland in Europe—I might call the attention of this house to our own political history. And has not even the State of Delaware discovered in her sister States the most friendly, the most conceding disposition, on all important occasions? They will acknowledge the fact. Now and then, indeeed, a solitary instance of a foolish division occurs: but Sir, they are rare—Ambition—Rapacity, those very passions that move the plunderers to the measure, generally produce a difference about a division of the spoil.

The gentleman from Delaware, Sir, contends that he is the representative of all the United States; and still the moment he views the fraction likely to remain to *that* State, his feelings seem to whisper to him "you are the representative only of Delaware;" for if that gentleman will for a moment examine the general result to all the small states in case of a division of 30,000, he will find the aggrigate fraction is *larger* than in the case of 33,000, and not *smaller* as some gentlemen have erroneously stated. Gentleman are very fearful indeed, Sir, that the four large States will obtain a majority of votes on this floor. What Sir, are the gentlemen republicans? Do they pretend that the people ought to be represented and a majority of them so represented ought not to govern; and are they not willing to allow, if a majority of the constitutional Electors of the country are found within any particular state, or parts of the Union, that they should also have a majority on this floor? This Sir, is proceeding upon the true principles of representation which I presume they are not ready to contest. The majority of population is unquestionably contained in those states: but, Sir the danger is idle. Among other reasons we need not now repeat the

disproportionate weight which the small states have in the choice of the other branch of the Legislature and of the Executive.

Something, sir, has been said about œconomy—That the difference in expence would be trifling, &c. This opinion comes, in one instance particularly, from a respectable quarter: But, sir, when I reflect that besides the additional consumption of time which must necessarily result, there will be a saving in the course of ten years of between two and three hundred thousand dollars in the immediate pay of the members. I cannot think so lightly of it. I think, Sir, it would make a respectable item in a list of retrenchments. I would not, indeed, sacrifice to this object any important advantages of a representative government; but there is no danger of such a consequence.

The gentleman from Delaware, in adverting to a struggle which some time since took place in his state respecting a surrender of their sovereignty, acknowledged the fact, but very unnecessarily went on to tell us that the attempt was made by those who were formerly called Jacobins, afterwards Democrats, and who now call themselves Republicans.—It is a little extraordinary, Sir, I confess, and only to be accounted for by local circumstances unknown to us, that they should have had to contend in a struggle of this kind with a set of people formerly called Federalists; afterwards Aristocrats; and now called Royalists. The opposition of this latter class cannot have been consistent with their usual principles—principles which after full experience have met with the public reprobation.

General S. Smith, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Van Rensselaer followed Mr. Bayard, in favor of the ratio of 33,000.

The question was then taken on striking out "33,000," and lost—Ayes 42—Noes 48.

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Wednesday, January 13.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, on the bill authorising the discharge of John Hobby from confinement, Mr. Varnum in the chair; several amendments were made which were reported to the house, and agreed to by them.

Ordered that the bill, so amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend an act entitled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax."

Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

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Thursday, January 14.

The bill "authorizing the discharge of John Hobby from confinement," was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to prevent intrusion on the public lands, and for other purposes, which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of state on the petition of Philip Sloan, who agreed to a resolution for bringing in a bill to authorize the payment of 2,800 dollars to Philip Sloan, in which the house concurred.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1802; which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on the 1st Monday of February.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters; and having made some progress therein, reported progress and asked leave to sit again—Granted.

John Dawson from Virginia, appeared, and took his seat.

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Friday, January 15.

Mr. Dawson observed that since he had taken his seat in the House yesterday, he had understood that some opinions had been expressed that there was a constitutional incompatibility between that seat and the appointment which he lately received from the Executive.—However he might be flattered by that appointment, he was far from wishing in the least degree to infringe that constitution, on the observance of which depended all our happiness. He hoped, therefore, that if there existed any objection, it would be now offered, that he might know the ground on which he stood.

A petition of sundry citizens of Columbia, in opposition to a petition for erecting a bridge over the Potomac, was presented, and referred.

The House again went into a Committee of the whole on the act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, and having made some amendments thereto, reported them to the House.

The House took them up, but adjourned without coming to a decision upon them.

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BOSTON, January 8.

Wednesday arrived, ship Merchant, Bartlett, London, sailed from the Downs Nov. 11. sch'r Edward, Kimbal, Cuba.

Thursday arrived, brig Telemachus, Gooding, Alicant; spoke Dec. 27, brig Hector, Hart, from Portsmouth for Cadiz---Capt. Gooding with gratitude acknowledges the liberal supplies received from him.

Same day sch'r Hunter, Leach, Hamburg. Left, ship Ann, for New-York, in 4 days; Cicero, Stanwood, of Newburyport, just arrived from Baltimore; Horizon, of Charleston, S. C. just arrived; brig Glory, of New-York for Lisbon, in 5 days; Betsey, for Baltimore in 5; Hamden and Sidney, Holmes, of Portsmouth, for Philadelphia, 10; Washington, of Philadelphia, for Bordeaux, 10; Aurora, of Charleston; Helen, of Virginia; Betty and Mary, for Charleston, 5. The Delaware, from Philadelphia, went up the river again Nov. 9. A ship from Charleston, was ashore at the mouth of the Harbor---bilged and her masts gone. Spoke, 12 days since, ship Minerva, Cogden, from Amsterdam, for N-York; the day before, ship Susan, Ellery, from Charleston.

Same day, sch'r Leader, Nickerson, Oporto; brig Peregrine, Otter, Gottenburgh; sch'r Katy, Harris, Guadaloupe. Left, ship Argus, of New-York, from Bordeaux, in distress. Spoke, Dec. 26, lat. 37, long. 73, ship Sachem, Stover, of Portland, 2 days from Norfolk for Dublin.

—

NEW-YORK, January 15.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

At a meeting of the sufferers by French captures, held at the Tontine Coffee-House, on Wednesday the 13th January instant,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to correspond with the committee at Philadelphia, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient for obtaining redress.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be the committee:

William Henderson, J. P. Mumford,
Wimat Van Zant, jun. J. R. Livingston,
Richard Hartshorne, Isaac Clason, and
Ebenezer Stevens.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published, and signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

NICHOLAS LOW, Chairman.
JOHN FERRERS, Sec'ry.

—

Arrived ships Projector, Dexter, Amsterdam; Hector, ——, Cape de Verd Island; Fox, ——, Cape-Francois; Lydia, Van Vleck, London; brig New-York, Pelor, Savannah; Resource, ——, do. Angenora, Shoemaker, Havanna.

Cleared, ship Factor, Caldwell, Amsterdam.

The New-York, off Cape Hatteras, spoke brig Mary, out 10 days from Halifax, bound to Charleston.

Ship Projector left at Amsterdam, ship Penelope of this port. Sailed in company with ship Oliver Elsworth for this port, and a number of other vessels.——Left at the Isle of May a sch'r belonging to Baltimore, bound to the West-Indies. No salt to be had there.

Ship Lydia, November 12, spoke brig Nancy of N. York, and ship Neptune, Lane, from Norfolk, out 26 days.——November 14, spoke ship Brisies, of and from N. York, out 30 days, bound to Hamburg. January 5th, in long. 63, lat. 38, 24, spoke the ship Alma, John Snow, master, out 6 days from Norfolk, bound to Falmouth.

—

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

Cleared, sch'r Nancy, Arnold, Havanna.

Sch'r Phœnix, Howard, from hence, has arrived at Boston.

Sch'r Jolly Bacchus, Gallagher, of this port, has arrived at Jacquebel, from Guadaloupe.

Francis Testart and Joseph Saulnier, supercargo and captain of the sloop Cicero, wrecked at sea on the 25th of Dec. and saved from a desperate situation in lat. 36, 2, N. long. 71, 60, W. by the most humane exertions of captain John Row, of the English brig Lady Nelson, who, at the risk of losing his own vessel, boarded us in a tremendous gale to save our lives; and having accomplished only part of his object in his first attempt, offered to embark himself in the boat to save three of our company remaining on board, when his people hesitated one moment to venture themselves on board of the same; do take this method of offering capt. John Row, our best thanks for his humanity and civility towards us till the moment that we left his vessel, and our sincere wishes for his welfare, prosperity and happiness.

Captain Ephraim Keen, of the brig Friendship, of Portsmouth, N. H. who received us on board of his vessel, and brought us to the Vineyard, dividing with us the best his stores could afford, will also find here the sincere expression of our gratitude.

We will also remember, with feeling hearts, the sentiment of generosity which, (when he saw us entirely destitute of cash or means to procure any) prompted him to sacrifice the sale of some molasses, to furnish us with the means of returning to our homes.

—

BALTIMORE, January 16.

Arrived, ship Adelaide, capt. Munn, from Liverpool. Brings no political or marine news, nor spoke any thing on the passage.

—

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Havanna, December 25, 1801.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,

By an order of the government of this island, published this day, the admission of American, and all other foreign vessels into its ports, is prohibited from this date.

You will be pleased, sir, to give immediate publicity to this information, for the government of the merchants and traders of your district.

I remain, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MORTON,
Consul of the United States.

The Collector of the port
of Baltimore.

—

NORFOLK, January 9.

Arrived, sch'r Park Farley, Anderson, from Antigua.

Left there brig Adventure, Herbert, to sail for this port the 30th December;—British brig Lord Nelson, to sail for this port 23d December; sch'rs Rebecca, Emerson, from Norfolk; Agnes, Colbourn, from ditto; William and Henry, from N. C. to sail for Turk's Island 30th December.

Arrived, brig William, Oldner, from St. Vincent's; British sloop Betsy, Outerbridge, Antigua.

Arrived the British schooner Sally and Ann, captain Godfrey, from Martinique.

The brig William, Brown, from Falmouth Jamaica.

The schooner Adeona, Hinchman, from St. Martin's.

—

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.

—

The reader is requested to correct an error of the press in general Jackson's Speech on the Judiciarry debate, published in this paper yesterday, abd to read in the 21st line of the 2d col. "*volition* to act" instead of "*coalition* to act."

—

The Senate of the United States have confirmed the greater part of the appointments made by the President during the recess; the remaining appointments are still under consideration.

On confirming the nomination of Mr. Gallatin, as secretary of the Treasury, on a division eight members kept their seats.

There was also a division on the nomination of Mr. Pinckney, as minister to Madrid. *Nat. In.*

—

DON THOMAS STOUGHTON,

His Catholic majesty's consul for the state of New-York, and consul general pro tem. near the United States of America—

Gives notice to merchants, captains of vessels and others, trading to the island of Cuba, that additional regulations have been received by his catholic majesty's minister plenipotentiary, from the intendant general of said island, which will be rigorously enforced during the commercial intercourse between the ports of the United States and those of said island.

Wherefore upon application of all those concerned, to this consulate, or any other of his Catholic majesty's consuls, throughout the union, they will be particularly informed of said regulations, as also of the documents necessary to accompany each vessel and cargo, so as to ensure them an entry at the port of Havanna, and that of St. Jago de Cuba, which, and no others, are open for the present, in said island.

—

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Innovations were to be expected under the new order of things: And they were most seriously apprehended by the wise and experienced, in respect to the interests of our navigation and commerce. In every country, these concerns have suffered by quackery and instability: By quackery when delusive advantages have been *projected*, and real impediments and discouragements *realized*; and instability in the measures of government, even when they are good in their principles, has scarcely done less mischief. The commerce of both France and Spain has been diverted and stinted by both these causes. Great Britain carefully forms her commercial system, and then steadily adheres to it. This steadiness has probably done more towards making her great, and rich, and powerful than the superiority of her system in point of wisdom. The Washington system is not yet in its teens. The Empirics, or quacks, however, already talk of it as too old to answer our present occasions. It did very well, they say, for the time—now we need improvement. We must abolish the ten per cent discrimination of duties in favor of our own ships.

It is a pity these innovators will allow nothing excellent to take root. We seem to be devoted to the fate of growing old in a life of experiment. It is to be all beginning; all seed time, never time of harvest. Why not go on as we have begun? Why tamper with great interests that ask only to be let alone?

Every discerning man foresees too dangers in meddling with the system of our navigation and commerce. Rash ignorance, meaning to advance, will cramp them both. And we are sorry to say, but it is true and it ought to be said, French commerce has friends & N. England commerce has some envious and jealous enemies.—Between these two adversaries, we hope the wise in Congress will skilfully conduct *New-England* safely to the end of the session, without innovating, and therefore without risking its interests.

[N. E. P.]

Sale by Auction.

WILL BE ADDED TO OUR SALES TO-MORROW,

One trunk callcoes & chintzes,
One case German Dowlas,
One do. callamancoes and durants,
One do. bleached rolls,
One trunk of corduroys and velvets,
And one bale forrest cloths.

Jan. 19. H. and T. MOORE.

JUST RECEIVED,

A consignment of elegant TABLE *and* TEA CHINA,

of different qualities, handsome LIQUOR CASES, and 8,000 weight of COFFEE, at private sale, any of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes.

H. and T. MOORE.

Jan. 19. eo6t

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the stable of Doctor Morton, on the night of the 13th instant, Two likely BAY HORSES, about 14½ hands high each, one rather lighter than the other, one with a brand IHE if closely examined into, the other a dark bay branded with a cross, has a knot inside of his left hind leg, paces, trots and canters; they are both in good order. Whoever will deliver the above horses to Doctor Morton of Colchester, or Capt. Mott, at the Eagle Tavern, Alexandria, will receive the above reward, if in the neighborhood, if out, in proportion to the distance.

CHARLES HAMMOND,

Jan. 18. Frederick County, Va.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Cottom & Stewart,
And for Sale at their Book Store,
Price 37½ Cents,
Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the *Militia*, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

FOR SALE,
At private Sale,
A small, but neat assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
In good order, of which the following constitutes a part, viz.
Mahogany Bedsteads, Dining, Tea and Card Tables, Book-Case, Desk and Bureau, Side-Board, &c. Feather Beds and Mattrasses, Bed-Curtains, Window-Curtains, Table and Tea China, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO,
A Negro Girl,
Of about 10 years of age. Enquire of the Printers.
January 14. d10t

FOR CHARTER,

The Schooner
RACHAEL,
Burthen about 86 tons.—Apply to Capt. Russell Stevens, or to
KORN & WISEMILLER.
January 7.

PRESLEY JACOBS,
TAILOR,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in Royal street, second door south of the Times printing office, in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Longden, where he will be happy to execute any commands in his line of business with which he may be favored.
N. B. Wanted—a GIRL of from ten to 12 years of age as an indented apprentice.
Alex. January 12. 3t‡

HALF-WAY HOUSE,
Between Alexandria and Leesburgh, at the sign of the SPREAD EAGLE,
Z. WARNER,
From the Stone Tavern Berkley,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Half-Way House at the Long-Glade, Fairfax county, on the great road to the City of Washington and Alexandria, where he has opened a House of Entertainment.
It is usual for persons in the public line to promise a great deal—he will promise nothing, only, that he will endeavor to merit the countenance of his friends and the patronage of a generous public, to whom he returns his grateful thanks for their past favors.
Jan. 14. eo3t

FALL GOODS.
CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of
Fall & Winter Goods,
which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package. *Also,*
25 Crates Earthen Ware,
well assorted.
Sept. 29. eo

ABEL WILLIS
Has for sale, at his store on Prince-street,
(Just from Norfolk)
Soft shelled Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; best Jamaica Sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity, Havanna white and brown do. best English Cheese, elegant Travelling Cases, best Spanish Segars and Crab Cyder.
Dec. 4. eo

Notice.
Those who have claims against the estate of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased, are desired to furnish them properly authenticated: those who are indebted to the estate are requested to call on John Janney and make payment.
WILLIAM PATON,
EDWD. STABLER,
JOHN JANNEY, } Exe'rs.

TO BE HIRED,
A CARPENTER, who is also a Cooper, two Sawyers, a Blacksmith, and one or two Laborers. Apply to
RICHARD BLAND LEE.
Sully, Fairfax County,
Jan. 12. 2aw3w

This Day is Published,
By R. & J. GRAY,
And for Sale, at their Book-Store, Prince-Street, & at the Office of the Times,
ST. LEON;
A Tale of the Sixteenth Century,
In 2 vols.
By WILLIAM GODWIN.
Price 2 Dollars, handsomely bound and lettered.
Also for Sale,
By R. & J. GRAY,
JANE TALBOT;
A new Novel.
By the Author of Arther Myrvin, Wieland, Ormond, &c.
Price one Dollor in Boards.
RUSH's
Introductory Lectures
To Courses of Lectures upon the Institution and Practice of Medicine,
Delivered in the University of Pennsylvania.
Price one Dollar in Boards:
And sundry other
New Publications.
January 8. d3t2aw

Valuable Property for Sale.
Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.
Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the surveyor of that county will shew these lands.
I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.
R. T. HOOE.
October 23. co

GERMAN LINENS.
Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.
ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.
December 29. eotf

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Francis White and Margaret his wife to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to Dr. James Craik of the town of Alexandria, and be exposed to sale for cash, before the Coffee House door in the said town, on the first Monday in February next, at 12 o'clock in the day.
A Tract of LAND lying upon the North River on Cacapehon, in the county of Hampshire, containing four undred acres.
Another Tract adjoining it, containing twenty three acres.
Another Tract adjoining the first, containing one hundred and thirty one acres.
Another Tract adjoining the last, containing one hundred and twenty nine acres more or less.
On these tracts there is a large quantity of low grounds, equal to any in that county, a considerable proportion of the upland is arable, producing good crops of wheat and rye.
As it is presumed persons, inclined to purchase, will examine the premises, a further description is unnecessary. A title will be made upon payment of the money.
JAMES KEITH
SAM. CRAIG.
Dec. 32. 6t‡

The Subscriber will SELL
OR
EXCHANGE for approved land near the Blue-Ridge,
A valuable Tract of Land
in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A framed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.
The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.
On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.
As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will shew the whole, and is fully authorised to make sale thereof.
JAMES V. BALL.
N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.
Feb. 10. 1aw.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,
12 hhds. Antigua Rum,
20 qr. casks Port Wine,
8 tierces of Rice,
6 hhds. and 20 bls. Sugar,
2 hhds. Verdigrease,
200 salted Hides,
Coarse and fine Salt,
6 hhds. Clover Seed,
10 crates Queens Ware,
10 boxes 8 by 10 Bohemia Window Glass.
And at their Brick Store,
German Linens of very kind; Russia sheetings and duck; two trunks low priced prints; two do. chintzes; one do. boot legs and boots, and a quantity of letter paper uncommonly cheap by the ream or case, &c. &c.
☞ *They want to Purchase*
A quantity of Black Ey'd Pease, and are giving Cash for Wheat.
January 4. 2aw.

Notice.
THE subscribers have in their hands a sum of money received from the late firms of Messrs. Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. merchants of the town of Martinsburg, in the state of Virginia; and as they understand that Mr. Michael M'Kewan, of said place, has purchased a number of the claims against that estate—This is, therefore, to give notice to him, and all others having demands against the estate of the said Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. to bring in their accounts to us, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, in order to receive their dividend of the money in our hands. Those who do not produce their accounts by that time will be excluded from a dividend.
A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.
Balt. Dec. 4. 2aw1stMch

The Subscriber will Rent
AN EXCELLENT
ROCK-FISHERY
On Potomak Creek, with a Lot of Land adjoining thereto; on which are a small dwelling-house, store-house, and all other necessary houses for the accommodation of a family. This place is considered a good stand for a store. Possession will be given the 1st of January.
LEWIS WAUGH.
December 14. 1aw4t‡

COTTOM & STEWART
Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;
Amongst which, are the following:
JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, hot press'd Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Piere, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knox's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c
NOVELS.
The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leivis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dunbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Seer, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emila de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoensdern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Children Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.
ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the grocc, dozen, or single.
☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

Valuable Property for Sale,
At the little Falls of Potomack,
About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.
172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.*
Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.
Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.
The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.
The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.
Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.
For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.
June 29. 1aw

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400 hanks of Flax yarn imported from Ireland, suitable for shoemakers or manufacturing, will be sold low to close sales. Apply at John Kincaid's store, King-street, Alexandria.
January 5. eo3t‡

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.